



# भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

असाधारण  
EXTRAORDINARY

भाग I—खण्ड 1  
PART I—Section 1

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित  
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इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में  
रखा जा सके

Separate Paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as  
separate compilation

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय

निर्यात व्यापार नियंत्रण

सार्वजनिक सूचना सं. 5-ई टी सी. (पी एन)/87

नई दिल्ली, 30 जनवरी, 1987

विषय — मृगफली, एच पी एम किस्म सहित (छिन्नके और गिरिया दोनों  
में) का निर्यात ।

फा. 38(2)/87-ई-2 — मृगफली, एच पी एम किस्म सहित (छिन्नके  
और गिरिया दोनों में) के निर्यात के संबंध में सार्व. सूचना सं. 4-ई टी सी  
(पी एन)/87, दिनांक 27 जनवरी, 1987 की ओर ध्यान दिनाया जाता है ।

2. आंशिक रूप से संशोधित करते हुए, अब यह निश्चय किया गया है कि कृषि उत्पाद निर्यात विकास प्राधिकरण कुल विक्री सौदों के कम से कम 98 प्रतिशत द्वारा समर्थित अपरिवर्तनीय बाख्खपत्रों के मद्देनारे लक्ष्य में भुगतान वाले क्षेत्र के देशों को उपर्युक्त मद्देनारे निर्यात करने की अनुमति देगा जो इस शर्त के अधीन हों कि विक्री सौदे का शेष 2 प्रतिशत पहले परीक्षण के सम्बन्ध में पोटलदान की तिथि से छ. महीने की अवधि के भीतर स्वदेश छोड़ा दिया है। कृषि उत्पाद निर्यात विकास प्राधिकरण यह सुनिश्चित करेगा कि वास्तविक निर्यात करने से पहले संविदा करने वाली पार्टियों के बीच निर्यात संविदा की शर्तों के अनुसार विशेष रूप से इस धारणा को शामिल कर लिया गया है।

3. सामान्य मुद्रा क्षेत्र के देशों को उक्त सौदों का निर्यात वर्तमान प्रक्रिया द्वारा निर्धारित किया जाता रहेगा।

राजीव लोचन मिश्र, मुख्य नियंत्रक, आयात-निर्यात

## MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

(Export Trade Control)

PUBLIC NOTICE No. 5-ETC(PN)|87

Nw Delhi, the 30th January, 1987

Subject.—Export of Groundnuts, including HPS Variety (both in shell and kernels).

File No. 38(2)|87-EII.—Attention is invited to the Public Notice No. 4-ETC(PN)|87 dated the 27th January, 1987, regarding export of Groundnuts, including HPS Variety (both in shell and kernels).

2. In partial modification, it has since been decided that the Agricultural Products Export Development Authority shall allow export of the said item to Rupee Payment Area Countries, against Irrevocable Letters of Credit, supported by at least 98 per cent of the total sale proceeds, subject to the condition that the balance 2 per cent of the sale proceeds is repatriated within a period of six months from the date of the shipment in respect of the first consignment. Agricultural Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) will ensure that this stipulation is specifically included in the terms and conditions of the export contract between the contracting parties before the actual exports are made.

3. Export of the said item to GCA Countries will continue to be governed by the existing procedure.

R. L. MISRA, Chief Controller of Imports & Exports

1. The first step in the process of the scientific method is to make an observation or ask a question. For example, a scientist might observe that a plant grows better in one type of soil than another. This leads to a question: "Does the type of soil affect the growth of a plant?"

2. The second step is to form a hypothesis, which is a prediction or an educated guess. In this case, the hypothesis might be: "If a plant is grown in rich soil, then it will grow taller than if it is grown in poor soil."

3. The third step is to test the hypothesis through an experiment. The scientist would set up two groups of plants: one group in rich soil and one group in poor soil. They would then measure the height of the plants over a period of time to see if the hypothesis is supported.

4. The fourth step is to analyze the data and draw a conclusion. If the plants in the rich soil grew significantly taller than the plants in the poor soil, the hypothesis is supported. If not, the hypothesis is rejected, and the scientist might need to form a new hypothesis.

5. The final step is to communicate the results of the experiment. The scientist would write a report or publish a paper describing the experiment, the hypothesis, the results, and the conclusion.

The scientific method is a systematic approach to investigating a question or solving a problem. It involves making observations, forming hypotheses, testing hypotheses through experiments, analyzing data, and communicating results.

The scientific method is a process that is used by scientists to investigate natural phenomena. It is a systematic approach to gathering and analyzing data, and it is used to test hypotheses and develop theories.

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